

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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WAR OF WORDS ONLY

Controversy Over Venezuela Not Likely to Bring on Powder Burning.

MAY BE SETTLED BY CORRESPONDENCE

Foreign Office and State Department Capable of Dealing with the Matter.

CANADIAN CLAIMS MAY BE SCALED

Grievances of the Colony Not of a Kind to Menace Good Feeling.

TURK HAS THE BETTER HAND AGAIN

Outbreak of Armenians in Constantinople Operates to Check Diplomatic Progress and Retard Adjustment of the Difficulties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—A diplomatic controversy with Great Britain about Venezuela appears to be inevitable. There is evidence tending to show that the State department has sent, or is about to send, to London a dispatch on this vexed and vexing question. Sunday newspapers make haste to call it an ultimatum. One thing certain about it is that it is not an ultimatum, and that Mr. Olney has not notified Lord Salisbury that he must send an answer within ninety days. The latter would be a gratuitous discourtesy. The former would mean war, if the ultimatum were rejected. We have not got to that stage yet, nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that the Venezuela difficulty will prove unmanageable by diplomacy, or, in the last resort, by arbitration. I doubt whether there is anything really new in the present state of the controversy, except a new secretary of state. When Mr. Gresham laid his views before the British government they were of course the views of the administration, in other words, of the president, for the president was the president then, and is president now. There have, however, been rumors that in the seclusion of Buzard's Bay Mr. Cleveland was developing a new interest in foreign politics. This lately has been in favor of domestic matters. Mr. Olney, moreover, has strong views, and the two between them may be supposed to have taken, not a new stand on Venezuela, but a straighter argumentative position than that which Mr. Gresham assumed in his original dispatches. Lord Rosebery was at that time foreign minister, a man whose friendship to the United States is warmly felt and as he is repaid in terms which appeared to leave Mr. Gresham little firm ground to stand on, and the subject dropped. Mr. Gresham had asked the United States to be friendly to the United States in the territory of Venezuela. Lord Rosebery was at that time foreign minister, a man whose friendship to the United States is warmly felt and as he is repaid in terms which appeared to leave Mr. Gresham little firm ground to stand on, and the subject dropped. Mr. Gresham had asked the United States to be friendly to the United States in the territory of Venezuela. Lord Rosebery was at that time foreign minister, a man whose friendship to the United States is warmly felt and as he is repaid in terms which appeared to leave Mr. Gresham little firm ground to stand on, and the subject dropped.

TIRED OF TERRELL

Armenians Indignant at the Course of the American Minister.

DISPUTE HIS CHARGE OF FANATICISM

President of the Patriotic Association in London Criticizes the Report.

SAY HE IS DOMINATED BY THE SULTAN

Influence of the Oriental Court Too Much for the Man from Texas.

MISSIONARIES MAKE MANY COMPLAINTS

Specific Charges of Neglect and Indifference to the Interests of Both Americans and Armenians Are Lodged Against the Minister.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) LONDON, Oct. 5.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—Minister Terrell's dispatch to Secretary Olney designating the Constantinople Armenians as fanatics, has been telegraphed back here, and has created profound regret in missionary and other circles sympathetic with the distressed Christian subjects of the Turk. Mr. Hagopian, president of the Armenian Patriarchate, and through whom the first intimation of the massacre was given to the world, said today: "I have noticed from the beginning that Minister Terrell has invariably taken sides with the Porte against his persecuted fellow Christians of Armenia, alone of the leading foreign representatives to Turkey. Where he has not been able to directly prevent the acts in favor of the Turk, he has remained inactive. His entire telegram to Washington breathes a spirit of hostility to us. His attitude does us incalculable harm. It gives the Porte the impression that he speaks for the American people, and that their sympathy is really not with the Armenians. This dispatch has damaged the cause of Armenia before the civilized world in a way it will be difficult to repair. It will encourage the sultan to resist the demand of the English ambassador. DENIES THE CHARGE OF FANATICISM. "Mr. Terrell's statement of the origin of the riots cannot be true. How absurd to say that an armed Armenian mob in Stamboul precipitated the disturbances. There is a population of 64,000 Turks against 14,000 Armenians, and there is in addition about 60,000 floating Armenian population who come and go between the provinces of Constantinople. These latter Armenians are fresh from our country, where, while the great powers are threatening the Porte, the sultan and the grand vizier, under conditions which would attract the notice of Europe. It is their constitutional right to present petitions, which is the only mode of obtaining a redress of grievances, there being no free press, and no right of public meeting in Turkey. To say they went there to get themselves murdered in order to draw attention to their wrongs is against reason. But the Turkish authorities are well versed in the method of transforming a peaceful constitutional proceeding like this into what appears to be a riot. "We Armenians read with indignation the gross charge of your minister that Armenians are actuated by fanaticism. Our people are groaning under oppression almost unequalled in history. The brothers and sisters of those who have been outraged in the districts of the Turkish soldiers, to be charged with being impelled by fanaticism, when they merely attempt to present a petition to the Turkish government, beseeching the fulfillment of reforms promised twenty-five years ago, to say their action is fanatical is cruel wrong on the part of the minister of a friendly people. "It is true this attempted demonstration was arranged by the revolutionary body. "NOT AN ORGANIZED PARTY. "I have no information to that effect. As far as I know it was arranged by the provincial Armenians, who have come to Stamboul, fresh from the latest horrors of Turkish misrule in Armenia, full of the despair now beginning to prevail among my unhappy countrymen, owing to the fear that the powers will be ousted by the dilatory tactics of the Porte. I do not sympathize with any revolutionary movement. Your minister has done us great wrong at the crucial moment of our struggle for relief from the unpeppable abominations of Turkish misrule. "Americans and Englishmen recently returned from Constantinople and letters from Americans and other missionaries in Turkey express like unfavorable opinion of the minister of the United States. The Constantinople correspondent of one of the great London dailies said a few days ago that the subservience of our minister to the sultan is a matter of comment in all diplomatic circles at Constantinople. Mr. Terrell is an elderly gentleman from Texas, who came to Turkey with probably little experience in great cities, and none whatever of European courts. The sultan, already on half concealed terms of hostility with all the representatives of the great European powers, at once made much of the minister from the great western republic, from which he thought he had nothing to fear, and this attention from the sovereign quite turned the new minister's head. SOME SPECIFIC CHARGES. "Your correspondent from Armenia, Mr. W. W. Howard, gives similar testimony and has furnished me with specific complaints from Armenian missionaries in Turkey, and particularly in Armenia, of Minister Terrell's indifference to their interests, if not his direct hostility to the sufferings of Armenian Christians. Americans in Armenia deplore his succession to Mr. Strauss, who, although of another religion and birth, always vigorously exerted himself in behalf of the Christian missionaries of all creeds. "The American missionary college at Marsovan secured from the sultan an irrevocable charter, and its inmates from spoliation. It was Minister Terrell's duty simply to transmit the irrevocable charter, but he sent with it a special letter pointing out the generosity of the sultan and asking the missionaries to suspend their judgment on the Armenian atrocities until the report of the Turkish commission of inquiry had been received. As this inquiry was sure to be, and has since proved to have been, a mere farce, and as the missionaries were only too familiar with the nature of the horrible atrocities in Armenia, they greatly resented the American minister's counsel. "One, a Mr. Deknovian, an Armenian from Boston and an American citizen, applied vainly to the minister for assistance to see

EXPECT A COLLAPSE

General Opinion that the Boom in Kaffirs Cannot Last.

FRENCH INVESTORS BECOME ALARMED

Liquidation by Them Causes a Slight Decline in Their Price.

STRONG BULLS COME TO THE RESCUE

Can Be No Big Slump While Big Operators Support the Market.

BAR PRIVILEGE WAS VERY PROFITABLE

Proprietor of the Empire Music Hall Asserts the Failure to Secure a License Last Year Cost Him \$100,000.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 5.—The feature of the financial world during the past week is the prolonging of the craze here for Kaffirs (South African mining shares) and the possibility of the expected crash in these securities which has been predicted for some time past. The main point of interest in the world of politics was the rising at Constantinople and the subsequent decline in the sympathy hitherto felt for the apparently badly oppressed and much massacred Armenians. There was quite a slump, followed by a rally in Kaffirs on Friday, and today there was another and heavier fall in the price of South African mining stocks. The decline appears to be due to the alarm of French investors, whose hands have been forced by the coolishness (small stock brokers), who insisted that at the pending settlement clients who have bought shares must take them or close their accounts. The weak bulls thereupon closed their accounts. This caused a bad impression, and it spread to London and caused heavy sales and a decline in prices. However, as the leaders of the market did not show any disposition to sell, the market stiffened and values improved. It is recognized that many of the Kaffir shares are standing too high for their intrinsic merit, but it is not believed that there will be a big permanent collapse so long as the big operators support that market. In the world of amusement, the action on Wednesday last of the licensing committee of the county council in granting an unconditional license to the Empire theater was the most interesting feature of the week. There was a large crowd of interested spectators at the meeting, but Mr. Ormiston, who made so much trouble for the Empire last year in opposing the granting of its license, and who was then successful in practically no opposition, which curtailed, license asked for. COLLAPSE OF PURITANISM. George Edwards, manager of the Empire, testified that the restrictions which the committee had placed upon the theater since its establishment last year, affecting chiefly the "drinking auditorium" and the free circulation in all parts of the house of the demimondaines, had involved a loss of \$100,000 in the profits during the past year, and that the dividend declared this year was only 40 per cent, as against 70 per cent in previous years. The "Victory" of the Empire theater, it is now claimed, shows how cheaply London has repudiated the so-called "puritan policy," which prevailed last year. The Empire has not only regained the right to reopen the famous promenade and to sell drinks in the auditorium, but the applications for full license from all the other music halls were agreed to without conditions. Several metropolitan newspapers naturally commented upon the fact that Mrs. Ormiston "has not even found the cause worthy of postponing her lecturing tour in America." The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the subject, said a day or two ago: "Now, having become a person of some name, she has left her weaker sisters and younger brothers for whom she pleaded so eloquently a year ago, and has gone to America in order to transmute her name into dollars." The Pall Mall Gazette's comments are hardly fair. She was a "person of some name" long before her crusade against the Empire theater, being one of the representatives of womanhood who went to the World's Fair at Chicago to take part in the special enterprise held there by women, and she was one of the delegates to the Woman's parliament held at Washington in 1893. This is understood to be Mrs. Chant's fourth visit to America, and not her first, as the Pall Mall Gazette seems to suppose. REGISTERED HIS RACING COLORS. The duke of Marlborough's racing colors, olive green with light blue sleeves and cap, have been registered under both the Jockey club and National Hunt rules, which naturally has given color to the report that the duke contemplates the establishment of a large stable and that Lady Randolph Churchill has become a racing horse owner, her partnership promising 2-year-old having been registered. The friends of the late Lord Randolph Churchill are about to call a meeting for the purpose of raising a statue in his memory in the central lobby of the House of Commons. Lady Jean's article in a popular periodical on cycling has attracted considerable attention, because the writer is the wife of the well known judge of the probate, divorce and admiralty courts, and also because she is popular in the highest society and an authority on social questions. She says she thinks bloomers have no advantage whatever over short, well-cut skirts, while the former, in her opinion, are less comfortable and less graceful, which would seem to show that the writer has tried them. Lady Jean further asserts that woman is not made to wear tight-fitting apparel, and that when she does she becomes "ugly and misshapen." Sister Mary Regis, who has done so much to establish the lace industry of Youghal, Ireland, is dead. She designed some really magnificent pieces of lace work, including the splendid lace fan which was presented by Earl Crewe to the duchess of York upon the occasion of her marriage two years ago. In Lady Colin Campbell's Realm this week Gertrude Atherton has an article in which she makes a vigorous defense of Americans, especially American girls, as an answer to recent attacks in the papers. She says that the papers judge Americans by the "vulgar thousands who rush to Europe to spend their newly made dollars, and by the 'popper girls,' who cross their legs and eat candy in the reading rooms of the Grand Metropole." The funeral of Mackenzie, the famous

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer in West; West Winds.

1. Venezuelan Matter Not Serious.

2. General Maceo Suffers Defeat.

3. Major Armas' Case Taken Up.

4. Democrats Endorse the Citizens' Ticket.

5. American Notes and Gossip.

6. Cornell Riots Local Matters.

7. Yale Wins from Cambridge.

8. Saxpayers After the City Again.

9. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

10. Little Mr. Thimblefinger.

11. Editorial and Comment.

12. Manual Training for Women.

13. Erison Labor System of Georgia.

14. Commercial and Financial Matters.

15. Anthony Hope Told of Himself.

16. Homeopathy in the West.

17. Old Sol and Some of His Attributes.

18. A Woman Intervenes.

19. New York's Great Vineyards.

20. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip.

21. Wheeling Through the Autumn.

22. Whip of Colchester, took place during the week. He was prominent in the coaching world, and will be remembered by many people in the United States as having a battery of English coaches at the World's fair.

23. CHESTER FOR HIGH LICENSE.

At the temperance congress on Friday at Chester a letter from Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone was read, and it caused quite a flutter in the temperance world. Mr. Gladstone wrote that he does not believe in local option, of which, he adds, he has only a poor opinion. He spoke favorably of the Götterburg system, hinted that the plan of free trade with high licenses deserves a trial, and was emphatic in asserting that the holder of a license is the only person in regard to whom a word regarding compensation ought ever to be mentioned.

24. Paderewski sailed for New York October 1, in order to give twenty-nine piano recitals there and in the states. He will also appear at Chicago in January and at San Francisco and Salt Lake in March.

25. The Daily News today announces that it is assured upon good authority that the marriage of Salisbury has definitely resulted. It appoints a new poet laureate, and that he will be found in the ranks of journalism. This is supposed to mean Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," etc.

26. Adeline Patti has contracted to sing at the Monte Carlo casino during the coming winter.

27. A number of naval attaches, including Commander W. S. Cowles of the United States board the torpedo destroyer "Albatross," Yarrow Shipbuilding company, built for Russia. The Sokel, which is said to be the fastest vessel afloat, at a previous trial made thirty quarter knots per hour. Under full pressure she reached a speed of twenty-six and three-fourths knots. No attempt was made to drive her at full speed.

28. Princess Kauliana of Hawaii, accompanied by Mr. Clegorn, her guardian, arrived here from the continent today.

29. For Sinking the Elbe.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A dispatch received here from Rotterdam says that the action of the North German Lloyd Steamship company against the owners of the British steamship Crathie, which sank the Elbe in a collision, was commenced here today. The plaintiffs contended that no watch was kept on board the Crathie, and had the latter altered her course the collision would have been avoided. Counsel for the owners of the Crathie claim there was no proof that she collided with the Elbe, and that moreover the watch kept on board the latter named steamship was inadequate. Finally the owners of the Crathie claimed counter damages against the North German Lloyd steamship company for the delay and damage of the British steamship at Rotterdam, after she put in there some time after the collision. Judgment will be delivered on November 6.

30. Lieutenant Cleveland, the naval attaché of the United States embassy in this city, has gone to The Hague on a special mission.

31. Emperor William this afternoon arrived at his shooting box at Huberstock, where the empress is staying.

32. Calls It a Monstrous Injustice.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Daily News this morning, commenting on the South Carolina convention, says: "Nothing but a strong declaration of public opinion throughout the United States and the civilized world can prevent this monstrous injustice of depriving the black man of his rights as a citizen because he is black. There is, in fact, an effort to subjugate the blacks. If this plot be frustrated by the pressure of public opinion, we shall probably never again hear of an organized attempt to defeat the purpose of the fifteenth amendment. But if it succeeds in practice, it will undoubtedly be followed by race hatred as strong as ever in some of the southern states."

33. Combining Against Brazil.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to El Diario says that England, France and Italy have decided upon collective action with a view to securing satisfaction of their respective claims upon Brazil. The claims of France grew out of the disputed jurisdiction of the French of Amapa, lying between Brazil and French Guiana. Italy's claims are for reparation on account of damages caused by Italian ships during the revolution. The British minister withdrew from Rio last summer, leaving the legation in charge of an attaché to mark the strained relations between the countries. England's claims probably relate to the island of Trinidad, which she seeks to obtain as a cable station.

34. Nothing New in the Venezuelan Case.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—N. Geach Burch, the Venezuelan consul here, in an interview today said there had been absolutely no new developments in the boundary question in Aqueduct Green Great Britain and Venezuela since Dr. Pulido, the Venezuelan minister for foreign affairs, received Great Britain's decision in the matter some time ago. He thought, however, that Dr. Pulido's arrival in New York was possibly connected with a mission entrusted to him by the Venezuelan government to make further representations to the United States government.

35. VETERANS START FOR HOME.

The bulk of the German-American veterans sailed for home today by the steamer Ems. The authorities of Bremen and Bremerhaven yesterday formally bade them farewell.

36. Louis Goldstein, a naturalized American citizen of New York, a native of Danzig, arrived here in August with the rest of the veterans from the United States. He was arrested while visiting his home, and was fined 150 marks for evasion of military duty in 1859 after his immigration. The money was paid under protest.

HOPING FOR RELIEF

Agriarians Form Alliances to Carry Their Bills Through the Reichstag.

EMPERORS MAY GO HUNTING TOGETHER

William's Letter to the Czar Said to Have Been an Invitation.

FRENCH SECURE VALUABLE INFORMATION

Spies Furnish Them Plans of Guns and Many Frontier Fortifications.

VINEYARDS ATTACKED BY PHYLLOXERA

Prussia Revokes a Concession Granted an American Life Insurance Company—Citizen of the United States Fined.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Emperor William being away from the capital, political business reigned during the past week in Berlin. The Bundesrath, however, meets next week and the agrarian discussion will be one of the first subjects discussed by that body. The agrarians have been very active throughout the summer. In a speech this week Count von Kanitz, their leader, declared that his grain monopoly bill would come before the Reichstag during the coming session. He added that he expected something helpful would be done. The agrarians have been alliances and have understandings with the whole of the right and part of the center party and they think they will have a majority this time. The chief subject of speculation recently has been the contents of Emperor William's letter to the czar, as to whether it was political or not. Count von Moltke, the emperor's aide-de-camp, who took the message to the czar, has started on his return to Berlin with an autograph letter from Russia's ruler. The count is everywhere received in the kindest manner. In an audience which he had with the czar the latter spoke in the most flattering terms of the emperor of Germany. According to an account published today the emperor's letter to the czar was nothing more than an invitation for him to be present at a shooting party to be held at Tarkent in the Russian frontier, and Emperor Nicholas is said to have replied that his decision would depend on the health of the empress, who is on the eve of her accouchment. In any case, it is added, the meeting will be entirely private. In the meanwhile Emperor William has been having a good time in East Prussia and on his return is going to be staying at Prince Hatfeldt's estate in Silesia. Adeline Patti has contracted to sing at the Monte Carlo casino during the coming winter. A number of naval attaches, including Commander W. S. Cowles of the United States board the torpedo destroyer "Albatross," Yarrow Shipbuilding company, built for Russia. The Sokel, which is said to be the fastest vessel afloat, at a previous trial made thirty quarter knots per hour. Under full pressure she reached a speed of twenty-six and three-fourths knots. No attempt was made to drive her at full speed. Princess Kauliana of Hawaii, accompanied by Mr. Clegorn, her guardian, arrived here from the continent today. For Sinking the Elbe. BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A dispatch received here from Rotterdam says that the action of the North German Lloyd Steamship company against the owners of the British steamship Crathie, which sank the Elbe in a collision, was commenced here today. The plaintiffs contended that no watch was kept on board the Crathie, and had the latter altered her course the collision would have been avoided. 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He thought, however, that Dr. Pulido's arrival in New York was possibly connected with a mission entrusted to him by the Venezuelan government to make further representations to the United States government. VETERANS START FOR HOME. The bulk of the German-American veterans sailed for home today by the steamer Ems. The authorities of Bremen and Bremerhaven yesterday formally bade them farewell. Louis Goldstein, a naturalized American citizen of New York, a native of Danzig, arrived here in August with the rest of the veterans from the United States. He was arrested while visiting his home, and was fined 150 marks for evasion of military duty in 1859 after his immigration. The money was paid under protest.

RESIDENTS OF THE ISLE OF CRETE APPEAL TO THE EUROPEAN DISPATCHES RECEIVED FROM THE ISLAND OF CRETE SHOW THAT THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS THERE IS VERY UNSETTLED.

Several murders have recently been committed and robbery and other acts of lawlessness are of frequent occurrence. As a result, the governor of Crete has offered to resign his position. The matter is now understood to be under consideration.

The Cretans have been deeply impressed with the Armenian troubles at Constantinople. The latter naturally have been greatly magnified and the inhabitants of the island have presented a long memorandum to the representatives of the powers against the Turkish administration of Crete.

CONSULS DEMAND PROTECTION.

Diplomatic Agents at Foo Chow Send for and Receive Warships.

FOO CHOW, China, Oct. 5.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—The consuls have telegraphed to the admirals for war ships. Two British war ships have arrived.

Spain Will Send More Troops.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—General Azarazaga, the minister of war, states that twenty-five battalions of Spanish troops will be sent to Cuba for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection. It is reported here that Paez, the insurgent leader, is dead.

Dominica Suffers from Floods.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 5.—(New York World Cable—Special Telegram.)—Disastrous floods have been outburst in the northern districts of Dominica, the center of the island's resources. The industrial works have been ruined. There has been occasional seismic action at the sources of the rivers, probably volcanic.

Dominica is a British West India island, a colony of the Leeward Islands. It is twenty-nine miles long, six miles wide and has an area of 2,091 square miles. The population is 30,000. Volcanic rocks and hot springs abound and there are large deposits of sulphur. The island is well timbered and watered and the arable part is very fertile. Sugar, molasses, rum and coffee and copper ore are exported.

Reprints Will Be Shut Out.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 5.—The recent decision that the author's royalty of 12 1/2 per cent on foreign reprints of British copyright works cannot longer legally be collected, leaves Canada open to reprinting from English publishers. It is now held that the abolition of these collections has put Canada back to the position where she was in 1842, when foreign reprints of British copyright works could not be reprinted in Canada. Whether the home government will insist upon the law being carried out in this regard remains to be seen; but if such works are prohibited it will be serious to Canadian readers who rely upon reprints from the United States of all new works.

Permitted to Search for Lens.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Armenian correspondent of the Daily News says that the passport who has been appointed by the sultan to carry out projected reforms in Armenia has granted permission to William A. Sachtleben, the St. Louis bicyclist, to accompany him to Bayazid and has promised to aid him in clearing up the matter of the murder of Frank Lens, the American bicyclist, for which purpose Mr. Sachtleben went to Turkey.

British Want Some Information.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The British minister at Peking, Mr. O'Connor, has been instructed to ascertain whether the degradation of the viceroy of Szechuan was decided upon prior to the ultimatum of Great Britain, as stated by Sir Halliday Macartney, the counselor of the Chinese ministry in this city.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—A diplomatic controversy with Great Britain about Venezuela appears to be inevitable. There is evidence tending to show that the State department has sent, or is about to send, to London a dispatch on this vexed and vexing question. Sunday newspapers make haste to call it an ultimatum. One thing certain about it is that it is not an ultimatum, and that Mr. Olney has not notified Lord Salisbury that he must send an answer within ninety days. The latter would be a gratuitous discourtesy. The former would mean war, if the ultimatum were rejected. We have not got to that stage yet, nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that the Venezuela difficulty will prove unmanageable by diplomacy, or, in the last resort, by arbitration. I doubt whether there is anything really new in the present state of the controversy, except a new secretary of state. When Mr. Gresham laid his views before the British government they were of course the views of the administration, in other words, of the president, for the president was the president then, and is president now. There have, however, been rumors that in the seclusion of Buzard's Bay Mr. Cleveland was developing a new interest in foreign politics. This lately has been in favor of domestic matters. Mr. Olney, moreover, has strong views, and the two between them may be supposed to have taken, not a new stand on Venezuela, but a straighter argumentative position than that which Mr. Gresham assumed in his original dispatches. Lord Rosebery was at that time foreign minister, a man whose friendship to the United States is warmly felt and as he is repaid in terms which appeared to leave Mr. Gresham little firm ground to stand on, and the subject dropped. Mr. Gresham had asked the United States to be friendly to the United States in the territory of Venezuela. Lord Rosebery was at that time foreign minister, a man whose friendship to the United States is warmly felt and as he is repaid in terms which appeared to leave Mr. Gresham little firm ground to stand on, and the subject dropped. Mr. Gresham had asked the United States to be friendly to the United States in the territory of Venezuela. Lord Rosebery was at that time foreign minister, a man whose friendship to the United States is warmly felt and as he is repaid in terms which appeared to leave Mr. Gresham little firm ground to stand on, and the subject dropped.